

INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT Leftist Organizations in the Chiri-san Area

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1. The major leftist organizations in the Chiri-san (127-44, 35-20) area are the following:

South Kyongsang People's Committee of the People's Republic of Korea, 211 persons, in Sinrim-ri, Sanchong-myon (127-54, 35-25), Sanchong County.

South Kyongsang Committee of the Korean Labor Party, 130 persons, including 50 guards from the Youth Alliance, in Satten village, Pyongrim-ri, Sanchong-myon.

Chinju (128-05, 35-12) City Committee and committees of Kochang (127-55, 35-41), Sanchong, Hyopchon (128-10, 35-34), Chinyang (127-58, 35-10), Hanyang (127-44, 35-31), and Hadong (128-01, 35-55) Counties of the Korean Labor Party, 40 persons, in Pyongrim-ri.

Headquarters of the South Kyongsang People's Guerrilla Corps, 1,500 armed and 1,500 unarmed personnel, in Pyongrim-ri.

South Kyongsang Democratic Youth League, 20 persons, in Sanjung-ri, Sanchong-myon.

South Kyongsang Farmers' League, 8 persons, in Sanjung-ri.

South Kyongsang Women's League, 10 persons, in Sanjung-ri.

2. In March 1951, these organizations had almost ceased to function because of the constant repressive measures against them by the Republic of Korea military and police authorities and the lack of cooperation from the local population. They still control four villages at the foot of Chiri-san and occupy all of Sanchong-myon, with concentrations in the villages of Pyongrim-ri and Sinrim-ri. From these bases they work out into parts of Sinchon-myon (127-45, 35-20), Hyopchon-myon (128-09, 35-36), and Machon-myon (127-44, 35-23) in Hanyang County. In these myon and in Wichon-myon (127-50, 35-44), they have even succeeded in collecting taxes in kind.

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3. The total number of armed guerrillas in the area is estimated at 1,600 at most. There are six guerrilla units under the South Kyongsang People's Guerrilla Corps Headquarters, all directed by leaders well qualified for political and military operations. One of the six units, the 102 Guerrilla Unit, is semi-independent and does not follow the same lines as the other groups. It is composed of remnants of the old 6 Division from the Korean forces in eastern Manchuria with the Chinese Communists; these troops were in the area during the summer of 1950. No local Korean personnel have been admitted to the unit. It is equipped with various weapons, including cannon and mortars, but has no ammunition. Unarmed guerrilla forces amount to about 2,000.
4. The Communists are restricted within the area they dominate. The approximately 10,000 local inhabitants are not permitted by the Communists to travel outside their own villages. The Communists themselves have contact only with the Communist people's committee of Sachon County and have made no connections with the Communist groups in the adjacent counties of Yangsan, Tongnae, Ulsan, and Miryang. The liaison route between the South Kyongsang Committee and the Sachon County Committee is the only means by which the former receives news of the outside world.
5. Contacts between the two groups are maintained by courier every three days. The courier from the Sachon County Committee leaves Konmyong (127-57, 35-07) after dinner and walks for 40 minutes to a spot on a village path at the foot of a hill. He claps his hands twice to notify the courier from the South Kyongsang Committee of his arrival and receives an answering signal of two claps. The couriers exchange newspapers and other items.
6. For additional contact with the outside, the South Kyongsang Committee in February sent out an agent to work in Chinju. His mission was to communicate with the surviving leftist elements in that city and to make arrangements for the transfer of the Chiri-san group to Chinju or elsewhere. He was also to obtain South Kyongsang residence certificates, films, chemicals, and paper for printing. This individual was apprehended by the ROK police after 20 days in Chinju, during which he had been constantly in hiding and had not been able to begin his mission.
7. Although the Communists in Chiri-san are well-protected, their position is showing its disadvantages. The food situation was becoming critical; although they had collected 1,300 bags of rice in the harvest of 1950, they had only two weeks' food left on 12 February 1951. The amount of food they can obtain from local sources is very small, and the outside supply line is tenuous. Moreover, they are completely cut off from all ROK contacts and are unable to expand for purposes of propaganda or sabotage. The attitude of the local population outside the zone of Communist control is definitely hostile.
8. Faced with these difficulties, in February the Communists were planning a program of re-organization, with the following features:
 - a. Unnecessary personnel in the area are to return home in order to serve as liaison with the core which remains and also to penetrate into the ROK population and government.
 - b. The present base is to be held by a small detachment of guerrillas, while the remainder of the force moves to a new base, separating into smaller groups to avoid destruction through a single attack.
 - c. The struggle to obtain arms and men will be intensified. Local youth will be kidnapped for indoctrination as future guerrillas.
 - d. Guerrillas with arms are to remain in the present base but are to seek more of their food through raids on the villages. They are to conceal their true location by feints from different points.

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- e. Contact is to be established with Communists in eastern South Kyongsang, particularly Pusan and nearby counties. Pusan Communists in Chiri-san are to be sent home to penetrate local party committees.
- f. All activities are to be conducted in smaller groups. There will be increased attacks on small villages, while the guerrilla center moves to the cities.

9. Personnel of the South Kyongsang Committee of the Korean Labor Party in Chiri-san and their positions are the following:

- Chairman:** NAM Kyong-u (南敬雨), 30, born in Kyonggi Province; assistant commander to Yi Cho-sang (李魯相), leader of the South Korea Railway Workers' strike in 1946; sent to Moscow by the Central Committee of the South Korean Labor Party (SKLP) for eight months of study in 1947; returned and worked in Pyongyang until summer 1950, when he arrived in the ROK in his present position.***
- Vice-chairman:** CHO Yong-nae (趙英奈), 38, born in Okchong-myon, Hadong County; attended Chinsu High School for four years; formerly chairman of the South Kyongsang Committee of the party; attended the Haeju conference in July 1948 as SKLP representative; on returning to the south in March 1949 took charge of the Communist probes into the ROK army and navy; arrested by ROK police in May 1949 and stayed in prison in Seoul until the Communist invasion; arrived in South Kyongsang in summer 1950 as head of the South Kyongsang Cultural Operations Team.
- Propaganda Department:** HO Kyu-sang (許奎祥) aka CH'OE Puk-yong (崔福龍), 45, born in South Pyongan; trained in Yenan; former chief of Pyongyang Police Station; head of the Internal Affairs Department of the South Pyongan People's Committee; vice-chairman of the South Pyongan Committee of NKLP; arrived in the south in summer 1950 as chief of the Internal Affairs Department of the South Kyongsang People's Committee. ***
- Propaganda Department:** NAM Tu-u (南斗祐), 30. ***
- Staff Department:** KANG Myong-suk (姜明錫), 30; born in Sanchong County; graduated from a fine arts college in Tokyo; one of the men close to KIM Chi-ho, former chief of Chiri-san guerrillas.
- Organization Department:** AN Pyong-hwa (安秉和), 35; born in Andong, North Kyongsang; graduate of Taegu High School; completed the Chinese course at Tokyo Foreign Language School; interpreter for the Japanese army in North and Central China; returned to Korea in 1945 and became chief of the youth department of the Andong County Committee of SKLP; leader of the October Student Riot; appointed chief of the Propaganda Department of South Kyongsang Committee of SKLP in May 1947; arrested in Seoul in May 1949 and released by the Communist invasion.
- Administration:** CH'OE Sung-sun (崔聖堂), 37; born in Kangwon; former chief of the purchasing office of the Kangwon People's Committee; appeared in the south in summer 1950.
- Agriculture:** KIM Chong-sun (金鍾淳), 28; born in Hamyang County.
- Labor Department:** CHA Man-ri (車萬里), 30; born in Seoul; one of the leaders of the September Railway Workers' strike in 1946.

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10. Personnel of the South Kyongsang People's Committee and their positions are as follows:

Chairman: PAK Myong-hun (裴明勳), 44; born in North Hamgyong; studied in Moscow; former chief of the Labor Department of the North Hamgyong Committee of NKLP.

Vice-chairman: KIM Ui-chang (金義長), 37; born in North Hamgyong; former chairman of the Chongjin People's Committee.***

Chief Secretary: PAK Kwen-chu (朴寬恭).

Departments:

Agriculture: Chief, KIM Ki-hyon (金箕顯).***

Purchasing: Chief, CHONG Nam-sang (鄭南祚).

Finance: Chief, CHONG

Organization: Unknown.

Education: Unknown.

Propaganda: NAM Tu-u (南斗佑).***

Public Health: Chief, CH'OE (崔).

City Planning: Unknown.

Food Policy: KIM In-se (金仁世).

Commerce and Industry: Unknown.

Planning: Chief, HA Pil-won (河弼源).

Staff: Chief, HO Kyu-chi (許奎治).

11. The South Kyongsang People's Guerrilla Corps includes the following units:

Chinju Battalion, commander YU Chul (俞大起), 40; born in Yongil County, North Kyongsang; received his military training in Manchuria.
Deputy commander PAK Yong-ho (朴永浩), 27; born in Sanchong County, South Kyongsang.

Hadong Battalion or Sattut Pyol Unit.

102 Unit, composed of remnants of the 6 Division of the Chinese Communist army.

105 Unit, or Sanchong Battalion.

727 Unit, or Hamyang Battalion.

303 Unit, or Kochang Battalion.

Commander of guerrillas, YO Yong-u (盧永佑), 28, born in Hamyang County; formerly a teacher at a girls' high school in Pusan; former chief of the education section of the South Kyongsang Committee of SKLP; joined the guerrillas in Chiri-san after the Yosu and Sunchon riots; trained by KIM Chi-hoe and HONG Sun-suk as guerrilla leader; no political feeling but a capable and well-qualified military commander, familiar with Chiri-san topography.

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Assistant commander, KIM Pyong-tu (金炳斗), 28, born in Kumhae, South Kyongsang; former chief of Kumhae County Youth Federation; chief of the Youth Department of Kumhae County Committee of SKLP; promoted to the staff of the General Affairs Department of South Kyongsang Committee of SKLP; visited North Korea as SKLP representative and attended Kangdong Political School, becoming chief of the school secretarial office; joined the North Korean army and with the 767 Unit participated in the fighting against United Nations forces at Odae-san.

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* [REDACTED] Comment. See also [REDACTED]

** [REDACTED] Comment. The figures given here do not tally with figures given above. No explanation of the discrepancy was offered by the source, but all figures are given as approximate.

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*** [REDACTED] Comment. Persons previously reported include the following:

CH'OE Pok-yong: Reported in June 1950 as head of the Internal Affairs Department of South Pyongan; see [REDACTED] 25X1A

KIM Ki-hyon: A person of this name was reported as concerned with military intelligence reporting in Seoul before the invasion.

KIM Ui-chang: A person of this name was a member of the People's Republic Committee of Poye in 1946 and was appointed chief of the ROK Insurance Bureau in 1949.

KO Yong-sun: Member of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front.

NAM Kyong-u: Delegate to preparatory meetings for the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front in 1949.

NAM Tu-u: Member of the Central Committee of Yongdungpo Communist Party in 1946.

PAK Yong-ho: A person of this name was a member of a 38th Parallel Operations Group in early 1950.

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